

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FEICKEL & Co.

MOVE INTO THEIR NEW PREMISES.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
ON

1st APRIL NEXT.

WHEN they propose selling STORES and other RETAIL ARTICLES at the lowest possible prices

FOR CASH,

and giving the benefits of the Co-operative Store system to the Public without the necessity of Membership. Detailed Prices will be furnished on application.

—

CROUSE & BLACKWELL'S
OILMAN'S STORES.

JOHN MOHR & SONS, LIMITED.

OILMAN'S STORES.

J. T. MORRISON'S

OILMAN'S STORES.

MACONACHE BROTHERS'

Lowestoft

OILMAN'S STORES.

AMERICAN

OILMAN'S STORES.

WINES, &c.

CHATEAU MARGUAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUTE, pints and quarts.

TRES GRAVES, "

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

—

SACONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACONE'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEFENDER WHISKY.

BOARD'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSS'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOILY PRAT & Co.'S VERMOUTH.

MARSALA.

EASTERN AMERICAN CIDER.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

—

—

Agents for:

MESSRS. W. & A. GILBERT'S

WINES AND SPIRITS.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

MESSRS. TURNBULL, JNR., AND SOMERVILLE'S

MALTESE CIGARETTES.

Hongkong, March 12, 1885. 431

FOR SALE.

COURSE, DISTANCE,

AVERAGE SPEED TABLES,

FROM

LONDON, VIA THE SUZ CANAL,

TO

INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,

WITH

VARIOUS OTHER TABLES AND NOTES,

BY

W. A. GULLAND.

To be obtained at the

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE,

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

" FALCONER & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1884. 1475

THE REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF

LOGAN AT CANTON that appeared in

the "China Mail" has been printed in PAM-

PHLET FORM, and is now on Sale.

Prices, 30 Cents.

Hongkong, October 3, 1883.

To-day's Advertisements.

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND

SOURABAYA, VIA SAIKON

AND SINGAPORE.

The Co.'s Steamship

Cambridge, Captain OREILLE, will be

dispatched at the above on

MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 28, 1885. 538

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "Galley of Lorne," Captain

Pomroy, having arrived from the

above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

requested to send in their Bills of Lading to

the Underwriters for countersignature, and to

take immediate delivery of their Goods

from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the

Steamer will be at once landed and stored

at Consignees' risk and expense, and no

Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on to

JAPAN, unless notice to the contrary be

given before Noon To-day.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Underwriters on or before

the 6th April next, or they will not be re-

cognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 28, 1885. 537

Sugar Debentures, 1880.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 27, 1885.—

Amy, British steamer, from Whampoa;

March 28.—

Galley of Lorne, British steamer, 1,380

Pomroy, London February 17, and Singa-

pore March 21, 200 tons Gunpowder and

General—Russell & Co.

—

Lydia, German steamer, 1,162 tons, Vosa,

Yokohama, (Japan), March 23, General—

Russell & Co.

—

Alvina, for Ion.

Signal, for Hoihow.

—

CLEARED.

Teucer, for Amy.

Amy, for Shanghai.

Nan-ri-za, for Hulphong.

Devonshire, for Yokohama.

Lydia, for Singapore.

Kwong Lee, for Saigon.

Pembroke, for Saigon.

Albany, for Singapore.

Gloucester, for Amy.

—

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Galley of Lorne, from Singapore, 29

Chinese.

Per Teucer, from Shanghai, 30 Chinese.

Ms and Mrs Forbes, (3) Miss Forbes and

amah, Mr and Mrs Finsen, infant and Eu-

sophine, Mr and Mrs Lind, (2)

children and 2 amah, Messrs. Greathead,

R. Miles, W. Moyorth and C. Vincent,

R. Miles, W. Moyorth and C. Vincent,

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DEPARTURES.

March 28.—

Alvina, for Ion.

Signal, for Hoihow.

—

AMOY.

Per Teucer, for Amy.

Amy, for Shanghai.

Per Lydia, for Singapore, 3 Europeans.

Per Kwong Lee, for Saigon, 4 Chinese.

Per Pembroke, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.

Per Albany, for Singapore, 303 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

To DEPART.

Per Teucer, for Amy, 50 Chinese.

Per Amy, for Shanghai, 20 Chinese.

Per Amy, for Amoy, 300 Chinese.

Per Amy, for Shanghai, 7 Chinese.

Per Lydia, for Singapore, 3 Europeans.

Per Kwong Lee, for Saigon, 4 Chinese.

Per Pembroke, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.

Per Albany, for Singapore, 303 Chinese.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "Chusan"

will be despatched on TUESDAY, the

31st March, with Mails for the United

Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond

the Straits, to Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,

Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "Melbourne"

will be despatched on TUESDAY,

the 7th April, with Mails to the United

Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond

the Straits, to Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,

Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "City of Rio

will be despatched on TUESDAY,

the 7th April, with Mails to the United

Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond

the Straits, to Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,

Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing

Mails, &c., by the British Contract

Packet:

Day of Departure.

NOON.—Money Order Office closed.

THE CHINA MAIL.

ACCORDING to the *Straits Times* it took two powerful tugs to get the *Aigremont* through the Suez Canal and cost the Government £1,200 for towing alone. She dragged the bottom of the Canal several times; in fact, as one of the officers expressed it, she was fairly dragged through the Canal. The only incident which occurred on the voyage was on leaving Aden, when an Egyptian steamer tried to pass between her and the gunboat *Paluma*. She very nearly ran into the *Aigremont* and was within an inch of being crushed between the two war vessels. If the *Paluma* had touched her she would have gone to the bottom with all hands.

The remarks made by the Hon. W. Keenwick, from his place as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, in reference to the death of Sir Harry Parkes, were worthy of the occasion, of the Chamber, and of the speaker. There was a comprehensiveness and a delicacy of touch about the short address which could not fail to strike those who heard it or those who subsequently read it in the report of the proceedings. If the letter to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs contains the terms in which the Chairman proposed the address of condolence, the document will be one worthy of the mercantile community of Hongkong.

In his speech at the Chamber of Commerce meeting yesterday, Mr. J. J. Francis said:—“Merchants are simply frightened off from carrying on their legitimate trade from any part of the Coast by a declaration of a blockade, it is their own fault. If they believe it to be a paper blockade, let them try it, and fight the question out before a prize court, and afterwards between the Governments. This looks like sage advice, and it is somewhat similar to a suggestion made in these columns some two months ago. But a little consideration of the attitude assumed by the British Government, and of the apparently settled determination on the part of the local Government to do nothing, will materially alter the character of the advice given. We have been informed by an authority who seems to express the views of the local Government that all questions such as that here raised would have to be referred to H. M.’s Superintendent of Trade at Peking; and, in view of this avowed tendency to shift responsibility from one shoulder to another, it is not surprising that merchants have fought shy of calling in the aid of a Government which thus seeks to evade its responsibilities. ‘Not a finger raised by those who are responsible for our interests,’ explains the reluctance of merchants to fight it out.

SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR TOMORROW.—SUNDAY NEXT BEFORE EASTER.

Cathedral.—8 a.m.—Parade Service, Morning Prayer and Sermon, Rev. O. Cheshunt. 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion, the Colonial Chaplain. 3.30 p.m.—Children’s Service, the Colonial Chaplain. 5.45 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, the Colonial Chaplain; Preacher Rev. F. A. J. Gage R. N. **St. Peter’s Church.**—5 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, the Bishop. **Garrison Theatre.**—7.30 p.m.—‘Volunteers’ voluntary service, Rev. O. Cheshunt. **St. Stephen’s Church (all Services in Chinese).**—11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, &c., Rev. J. B. Ost and Fong Yat Sui; confirmation by the Bishop. 6.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Rev. J. B. Ost and Fong Yat Sui.

The S. S. *Ping On* came out of the Amoy Dock on the 20th instant.

Kes, Tjin, the new Taotai appointed to Amoy, arrived at that port from Foochow on the 20th instant.

The French ironclad *Turenne*, with Rear Admiral Bleuer on board, which left Toulon on the 16th ult., and which is expected to arrive here early next month, is armed with 8 guns of 24 centimetres, 1 of 18, and 6 of 14. On her arrival out here the French squadron will have 5 ironclads, namely, the *Agamemnon*, flagship of Admiral Courbet, *La Galissonniere*, *Le Turenne*, *Le Redoutable*, *Le Triomphant*, and the *Requin*.

ACCORDING to the *Catholic Register*, on the 18th instant, the Feast of St. Joseph, the Right Rev. Bishop Foucaud, the Prefect Apostolic of Quang-tsi, pontificated in St. Joseph’s Cathedral both in the morning and in the evening. Mr. Foucaud is a perfect Chinese scholar and delivered in Chinese a beautiful sermon on the occasion. The Church was crowded to overflowing, the greatest part being Chinese. Two hundred and twenty persons received Holy Communion during the Pontifical Mass.

On the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant, His Lordship Bishop Raimondi made his Pastoral Visitation to the Eastern District of Hongkong. Last Sunday, the 23rd, His Lordship celebrated the Holy Mass and preached in Chinese and Portuguese in St. Francis’ Church, where upwards of one hundred persons received Holy Communion from the hands of His Lordship.

On the 16th February, the *Republique Francaise* wrote:—“General Briere de Lile will now march on That-ke. This will be the last; a three days’ march on bad roads, where the Chinese will attempt a last resistance. We will defeat them, and when we shall have occupied That-ke we shall have no more reason for fighting. We shall then have to conquer the Red River, where the Black Flags still infest the country. We shall do this in the rainy season, with the aid of our gun-boats. These remain, but little more to be achieved in Tonquin, than to the bravery of our soldiers and their chiefs. They have given us what we wanted. The General ready had promised so positively that General Briere de Lile would march on That-ke, and, of course, defeat the Chinese, that gallant officer, to the latest date from Tonquin had not advanced a single step in the direction of That-ke, nor does it seem likely that he will do so for some time to come.

THE *Straits Times* of the 17th instant says:—“The auxiliary cruisers *Chateaurenard* and *Chateaumurage*, which are expected to arrive here shortly, have on board 2,000 men for Formosa to reinforce Admiral Courbet, who will then have under him a total of 7,000 men. On account of this increase, the French Government has decided to appoint a General of Brigade, and the appointment will be given either to General Bichot or General Beguin.”

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The fourteenth ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, was held in the Company’s office this forenoon, at 12 o’clock. Those present were:—Messrs E. R. Ballou (Chairman), H. Foss, M. Grote, J. A. dos Remedios and Fung Tang (Directors); and A. E. Vaucher, G. von Wille, C. P. Chater, J. V. Vernon, E. George, J. Goossens, Hau Chuan, A. D. O’Gourdin and S. J. Gowler, (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—“Our report and accounts for the year 1884 having been before you for the past few days, with your permission, we will take them as read at this meeting. In comparing these, with those of the previous year, our state of affairs may be summed up as follows: Against a balance of \$3,165,20 then shown, we now have a balance of \$26,610,93, or a deficiency of about \$8,500, and against an aggregate of known losses of \$18,000 we now anticipate losses aggregating \$48,500, showing an increased amount in this respect of about \$30,500. But, gentlemen, I must mention that the sum made to you to pay out this head this time last year was found to be much under estimate by our late Secretary, and this time we have taken all precautions and trust we shall not be put out in our estimate. From this year you will see that, virtually, we are in the last time we met you here. We have collected close upon two and a quarter face of dollars in premium, and we only hope with the change in the management, both here and in London, that better luck will attend our operations during the current year, and that when we next meet a far better result of our working may be placed before you. With these remarks, presuming no questions are to be asked, I would propose that the report be adopted and the accounts passed.”

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Woss, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Remedios, seconded by Mr. Vaucher, it was unanimously resolved to re-elect Messrs H. Foss and M. Grote as Directors.

Messrs L. Hausehild and T. Arnold, were on the motion of Mr. Grote, seconded by Mr. Georg, unanimously re-elected Auditors.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

Immediately after the conclusion of the ordinary meeting, an extraordinary meeting was held, when it was resolved, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Goossens, to substitute, in Article No. 88 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the words “1st day of April and 1st day of October,” instead of “1st day of January and 1st day of July.”

THE INDO-RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

In order to enable our readers the better to understand the present positions taken up by England and Russia on the question of the Indo-China frontier, we give below one or two extracts from various sources, regarding the demands of M. Lesser, and the probable consequences of these being rejected or accepted. To accept these terms is utterly impossible if Britain wishes to retain her hold on India. The demands pressed upon the Foreign Office by M. Lesser involve the cession to Russia of a wedge of territory three in between the two principal rivers of North Western Afghanistan and effectively commanding the road from Herat to Meshed, and this cession would place the Cossack pickets on the Kushti stream within 40 miles of Herat itself.

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absolutely bound to resist Russia’s demands to the uttermost. These claims are thus described in a leader in *The Times* of the 17th February:—“Russia enforces a protest against any partition of the territory occupied by the Turkoman tribes; she claims, in virtue of her conquest of Merv, the sovereignty of the whole of Turkomania, and also denies, on those ethnological grounds, the rights of the Amur over important positions hitherto recognised as belonging to Afghanistan.” This is the rock upon which the Governments of Russia and Britain are likely to split, and it would now seem as if the split had actually taken place. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that during the time the English Boundary Commissioner has been waiting on the Russian representative he has been making himself highly popular with the Afghans, whose unhesitating support is likely to be given to Britain in the event of Russia attempting to enforce the unreasonable demands which she has just put forward to some portions of the Amur’s territory. This has already become apparent to the Russians, as the following significant paragraph from the *News of the World* says:—“It seems to us that the prolonged stay of the English detachment close to our frontier and the British munificence of Sir Peter Lamden may have an injurious influence upon the impressionable minds of the Afghans. But if by the existing treaty the English have undertaken the disagreeable and expensive task of guardianship over the Afghans, they must keep the latter well in hand. If England shows herself weak and incapable in this respect, then Russia will be compelled to have recourse to her own resources.” The *Journal St. Petersburg* adds:—“It seems to us that in these cases the responsibilities of the situation are too clearly defined to necessitate any further comment on our part.”

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq.)

Friday, March 27.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Chun Ahing and Chum Ahing, hawkers, are on remand charged with conspiring together to bring a false charge of murder against Mok Apin and others on the 28th March.

Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, again appeared for the prosecution.

Inspector Quincey, examined by Mr. Johnson, gave evidence to the effect that he first saw the prisoner Chum Ahing on the 28th March. He was then in the street hawkings, and was seen at the corner of Lyndhurst Terrace in the evening of the 6th Feb., and saw the Indian shop he believed to be a man named Mok Apin, and he and Sergt. Butlin went out to arrest this man. While on the way to Station Street they met Mok Apin, who, immediately he saw witness ran away. He, Mok Apin, was stopped by a man named Achik. Achik had not been sent by witness to find Mok Apin; nor was he with him when witness saw Mok Apin in the street. So far as witness knew it was merely a coincidence. Achik stopped Mok Apin. Witness and Sergt. Butlin had been out for an hour when they found Mok Apin. Witness had not arrested him because he believed him to be a bad character who had several times committed robbery from the persons of Europeans. He was a hawk in the service of Chum Ahing. On the morning of the 11th Feb., witness sent for Chum Ahing, who, he had learned, lived at No. 13 Market Street. When he came witness told him that he had arrested a man, Mok Apin, and that he wanted him to see if he could identify him. Witness sent for Chum Ahing that the charge against Mok Apin was a serious one and that he, Chum Ahing, would have to repeat his evidence before the Captain Superintendent. This occurred at about 9.15 a.m., in witness’ quarters in the tower at the Central Station, and at 9.30 witness took Chum Ahing before the Captain Superintendent, to whom he was a man of Yau-ma-ti who, he believed, was concerned in the murder at Lyndhurst Terrace. Witness had a case of lacquer of \$150 before Mr. Wodehouse at 2 p.m. that day, and asked Sergt. Butlin, that he had not engaged, to go with him and arrest the man at Yau-ma-ti.

The evidence of Inspector Quincey was given directly in answer to questions put by Mr. Johnson, and his witness twice appealed to Mr. Johnson to allow the witness to give his evidence connectedly, as the questions put by Mr. Johnson were more of the nature of a cross-examination. Mr. Johnson repudiated any desire to cross-examine the witness but continued the examination in the same manner.

Chun Ahing, the first prisoner, then made a long and rambling statement to the effect that he had eaten vegetables when Achik had Apin called to him to see him. Inspector Quincey. He was sent to prison when he was taken to the Ho-ko-lo man who was lying on a bed smoking opium with another man whom witness knew to be an informer. He had since heard that this man’s name was Achik. Sergeant Butlin then arrested the second prisoner while he went to look for the prisoner. He returned, after about a quarter of an hour, and then took witness and the sergeant to No. 28 Praya, where he pointed out the second prisoner who was lying on a bed smoking opium with another man whom witness knew to be an informer. He had since heard that this man’s name was Achik. Sergeant Butlin then arrested the second prisoner while he was sent to the station and the Inspector asked him if he identified the Ho-ko-lo man and he said he did not. Then the Inspector told him how to identify the man, by his dark trousers and coat, old shoes and hat &c., and to remember what he told him. Inspector told him again what he had said to him before the Captain Superintendent. He did not remember what he had said to him before the Captain Superintendent. He did not remember what he had said to him before the Captain Superintendent.

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England, the first prisoner, then made a long and rambling statement to the effect that he had eaten vegetables when Achik had Apin called to him to see him. Inspector Quincey. He was sent to prison when he was taken to the Ho-ko-lo man who was lying on a bed smoking opium with another man whom witness knew to be an

According to the *Straits Times* it took two powerful tugs to get the *Agamenon* through the Suez Canal and cost the Government £1,200 for towing alone. She dragged the bottom of the Canal several times; in fact, as one of the officers expressed it, she was fairly dragged through the Canal. The only incident which occurred on the voyage was on leaving Aden, when an Egyptian steamer tried to pass between her and the gunboat *Paluma*. She very nearly ran into the *Agamenon* and was within an ace of being crushed between the two war vessels. If the *Paluma* had touched her she would have gone to the bottom with all hands.

The remarks made by the Hon. W. Keswick, from his place as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, in reference to the decease of Sir Harry Parkes, were worthy of the occasion, of the Chamber, and of the speaker. There was a comprehensive and a delicacy of touch the short address which could not fail to strike those who heard it or those who subsequently read it in the report of the proceedings. If the letter to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs contains the terms in which the Chairman proposed the address of condolence, the document will be one worthy of the mercantile community of Hongkong.

In his speech at the Chamber of Commerce meeting yesterday, Mr. J. J. Franscoid—
"If merchants are simply frightened of from carrying on their legitimate trade from any part of the Coast by a declaration of a blockade, it is their own fault. If they believe it to be a paper blockade, let them try it, and fight the question out before a prize court, and afterwards between the Governments. This looks like sage advice, and it is somewhat similar to a suggestion made in these columns some two months ago. But a little consideration of the attitude assumed by the British Government, and of the apparently-settled determination on the part of the local Government to do nothing, will materially alter the character of the advice given. We have been informed by an authority who seems to express the views of the local Government that all questions such as that here raised would have to be referred to H. M.'s Superintendent of Trade at Peking; and, in view of this avowed tendency to shift responsibility from one shoulder to another, it is not surprising that merchants have sought shy of calling in the aid of a Government which thus seeks to evade its responsibilities. 'Not a finger raised by those who are responsible for our interests,' explains the reluctance of merchants to fight it out."

SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR
TO-MORROW,—SUNDAY NEXT BEFORE
EASTER.

Cathedral.—8 a.m.—Parade Service, Morning Prayer and Sermon, Rev. O. Chestnut.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion, the Colonial Chaplain.
3.30 p.m.—Children's Service, the Colonial Chaplain.
5.45 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, the Colonial Chaplain; Preacher Rev. F. A. J. Gau R.N.
St. Peter's Church.—5 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, The Bishop.
Garrison Chapel.—7.30 p.m.—Soldiers' voluntary service, Rev. O. Cheeau.
St. Stephen's Church (all Services in Chinese).—11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, &c., Revs. J. B. Ost and Fong Yat Sui; confirmation by the Bishop.
6.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Revs. J. B. Ost and Fong Yat Sui.

The S. S. *Ping On* came out of the Amoy Dock on the 20th instant.

Ken, Tain, the new Taofai appointed to Amoy, arrived at that port from Foochow on the 20th instant.

The French ironclad *Turenne*, with Rear Admiral Riomier on board, which left Toulon on the 15th ult., and which is expected to arrive here early next month, is armed with 8 guns of 24 centimetres, 1 of 18, and 1 of 15. On her arrival our here the French will have 3 ironclads, namely, the *Bayard*, flagship of Admiral Courbet, *La Galissonniere*, flagship of Rear Admiral Lespes, the *Turenne*, flagship of Rear Admiral Riomier, the *Atalante* and the *Triomphant*.

Arrived to the *Catholic Register*, on the 10th instant, the Feast of St. Joseph, the Right Revd. Bishop Foucaud, the Prefect Apostolic of Quang-si, pontificated in St. Joseph's Cathedral both in the morning and in the evening. Mr. Foucaud is a perfect Chinese scholar and delivered in Chinese a beautiful sermon on the occasion. The Church was crowded to excess, the greatest part being Chinese. Two hundred and ninety persons received Holy Communion during the Pontifical Mass.

On the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant His Lordship Bishop Raimond made his Pas oral Visitation to the Eastern District of Hongkong. Last Sunday, the 22nd, His Lordship celebrated the Holy Mass and preached in Chinese and Portuguese in St. Francis' Church, where upwards of one hundred persons received Holy Communion from the hands of His Lordship.

On the 16th February, the *République Française* wrote:—"General Bréde de Lisle will now march on That-ke. This will be the last blow; a three days' march on bad roads, where the Chinese will attempt a last resistance. We will defeat them, and when we shall have occupied That-ke we shall have no more reason for fighting. We shall then have to conquer the Red River, where the Black Flags still infest the country. We shall do this in the rainy season, with the aid of our gun-boats. There remains but little more to be achieved in Tonquin, thanks to the bravery of our soldiers and their chiefs. They have given us what the Tientsin Treaty had promised to us." Though it is now almost six weeks since the *République* announced so positively that General Bréde de Lisle would march on That-ke, and, of course, defeat the Chinese, that gallant officer, up to latest dates from Tonquin had not advanced a single step in the direction of That-ke, nor does it seem likely that he will do so for some time to come.

The *Straits Times* of the 17th instant says:—The auxiliary cruisers *Chateu Yenne* and *Chateu Margaux*, which are expected to arrive here shortly, have on board 2,000 men for Formosa to reinforce Admiral Courbet, who will then have under him a total of 7,000 men. On account of this increase, the French Government has decided to appoint a General of Brigade, and the appointment will be given either to General Bichot or General Beguin.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The fourteenth ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, was held in the Company's office this forenoon, at 12 o'clock. Those present were:—Messrs E. R. Bellis (Chairman), H. Foss, M. Grote, J. A. dos Remedios and Fung Tung (Directors), and A. E. Vaucher, G. von Wille, C. P. Chater, J. Y. Vernon, E. George, J. Goossens, Han Chun, A. D. O'Gourdin and S. J. Gower, (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Our report and account for the year 1850 having been before you for the past few days, with your permission, we will take them as read at this meeting. In comparing these, with those of the previous year, our state of affairs may be summed up as follows: Against a balance of \$5,165.20 then shown, we now have a balance of \$26,610.93, or a deficiency of about \$8,500, and against an aggregate of known losses of \$13,000 we now anticipate losses aggregating \$48,500, showing an increased amount in this respect of about \$30,500. But, gentlemen, I must mention that the sum made known to you under this head this last year was found to be much under estimated by our late Secretary, and this time we have taken all precautions and trust we shall not be far out in our estimate. From this year you will see that, virtually, we are just as good a position as we actually were the last time we met you here. We have collected close upon two and a quarter lack of dollars, in premium, and we only hope, with the change in the management, both here and in London, that better luck will attend our operations during the current year, and that when we next meet a far better result of our working may be produced before you. With these remarks, presenting no questions to be asked, I would propose that the report be adopted and the accounts passed.

Mr. Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Wille and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Remedios, seconded by Mr. Vaucher, it was unanimously resolved to re-elect Messrs H. Foss and M. Grote as Directors.

Messrs L. Hauseul and T. Arnold, were, on the motion of Mr. Grote, re-elected Auditors.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

Immediately after the conclusion of the ordinary meeting, an extraordinary meeting was held, when it was resolved, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Goossens, to substitute, in Article No. 88 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the words '1st day of April and 1st day of October,' instead of '1st day of January and 1st day of July.'

THE INDO-RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

In order to enable our readers the better to understand the present positions taken by England and Russia on the question of the Indo-China frontier, we give below one or two extracts from various sources regarding the demands of M. Lassar, and the probable consequences of these being rejected or accepted. To accept these terms is utterly impossible if Britain wishes to retain her hold on India. The demands presented by the Foreign Office by M. Lassar involve the cession to Russia of a wedge of territory thrust in between the two principal rivers of North Western Afghanistan and effectually commanding the road from Herat to Meshed, and this cession would place the Cossack pickets on the Kusuk stream within 40 miles of Herat itself.

From this position, Herat, so long as it remained in Afghan hands, would be virtually within the grasp of Russia, for at any time her troops could be at its gates within two or three days. 'This,' says Sir Edward Hanley, 'would open to Russia the passage through the gap in the mountain frontier which at once constitutes the easiest approach to India, and the direct way from her base on the Caspian.' This enables us to understand fully the telegram which we reproduced in our issue of last evening from Ceylon papers which stated: 'The Russian troops are moving southwards, from the Caspian Sea.' And here it may be important to add that Askabod, which is the outpost of the Russian base in the Caspian, is only distant from Herat 388 miles, and is connected by railway and the Caspian frontier with the South Russian system, and capable of re-inforcement from the army of the Caucasus, 150,000 strong on a peace footing, and the main Russian army, within a week. Quetta, the place at which British troops are being massed, is, on the other hand, 200 miles further from Herat than Askabod, and the very least time troops can be transported from Portsmouth to Bombay in 30 days. It will thus be seen that Russia, by her subjugation of the Turcomans and the friendly attitude of Persia, possesses far more speedy and safe communication with Herat than does Britain, whose entire route to India would be liable to molestation by the enemy's cruisers. In addition to the danger to our own empire in the presence of Russian troops so near to Herat, Britain, at the time of the last Afghan settlement, pledged herself to defend Afghan territory from invasion, so long as the Amur permits us to control or influence his foreign relations.

It is clearly evident that the Amur is fulfilling his part of his contract, by his reception and treatment of Sir Peter Lumsden, the Boundary Commissioner; and his approaching visit with Lord Dufferin, the new Viceroy of India, is another indication that his sympathies are with the English. Britain is, therefore,

absolutely bound to resist Russia's demands to the uttermost. These claims are thus described in a letter in *The Times* of the 17th February:—Russia enters a protest against any partition of the territory occupied by the Turcoman tribes; she claims, in virtue of her conquest of Merv, the sovereignty of the whole of Turcomania, and she denies, on these ethnological grounds,

the rights of the Amur over important positions hitherto recognised as belonging to Afghanistan. This is the rock upon which the Governments of Russia and Britain are likely to split, and it would now almost seem as if the split had actually taken place. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that during the time the English Boundary Commissioner has been waiting on the Russian representative he has been making himself highly popular with the Afghans, whose unfeeling support is likely to be given to Britain in the event of Russia attempting to enforce the unreasonably demands which she has just put forward to some portions of the Amur's territory.

This has already become apparent to the Russians, as the following significant paragraph from the *Novoe Vremya* shows:—'It seems to us that the prolonging of the English detachment close to our frontier and the British unfeelingness of Sir Peter Lumsden may have an injurious influence upon the impressionable minds of the Afghans. But if by the existing treaty the English have undertaken the disagreeable and expensive task of guardianship over the Afghans, they must be much under estimate by us as regards their conduct. This occurred at about 9.15 a.m., in witness' quarters to the English detachment close to our frontier and the British unfeelingness of Sir Peter Lumsden may have an injurious influence upon the impressionable minds of the Afghans. But if by the existing treaty the English have undertaken the disagreeable and expensive task of guardianship over the Afghans, they must be much under estimate by us as regards their conduct. 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THE ROBBER'S VADE MECUM.
A POPULAR GUIDE TO THE SCIENCE OF
LARCENY.

The quotations and descriptions to be given from the proof-sheets of a long-continued volume bearing the above title had before the public with the object of promoting the observance of society, by exposing the methods of the criminal class, and not so condoning the very smallest parrhesia of the author. The purpose of a protractor note, is 'to satisfy the young boy, both sexes, with a simple manual of the art of being supported by involuntary contributions to the end of getting payable kinds of property, may give a more equal distribution and a more satisfying and utilitarian currency.' Nor is necessary, after quoting this, to refer any length to the opening chapter of the long volume treating of 'The Ethics of the Robber'—presenting an analysis of the way in which men of exalted position may commit robberies without breaking the law, concluding with an almost unanimous exhortation against 'the eighth sin,' which is described as being 'adventitious.' It will be enough in the way preliminary to quote a brief passage from the chapter on robbing:

...and the Jay selected should, if possible, be a stout, prosperous, credulous old buck, with two or more chins, and a rich, jingling walk. The molehook should have soft, well-braced hands and gloves of crimson silk, not kid, having upon them a small sprinkle of some rare perfume. When the moment for action arrives, she is to clasp her hands over the eyes of the Jay with a rich, tuneful, and modest laugh, and exclaim, 'Who is it?' If Juggins should happen to turn upon the circu distastefully, she may laugh on beg his pardon, allege that she took him for her father or brother, and skip merrily away; but if he does not, the gongoph in front may have a fine time of it. As a rule the Jay contents himself at once—especially if the airon kisses his cheek, which she may do with impunity, if it is not an assault—and begins liberally to make guesses. His thoughts are forty yards back, and cries out, 'It is Clouettens!' 'No, sir, it is not' says the molehook musically, 'you must guess again, you darling old thing.' Then, says the hapless Juggins, 'it must be little Clara, surely?' Nearly right, but not quite, says the wench; and so on; until the deluded and demented mug is permitted to turn and face the blushing and apologetic young gentleman who has mistaken him for her 'dear old dad.' 'Come back, my chid; I will adopt you, and an elderly M.P. a little while ago, in a street of Kensington, as he glanced mildly of the outreaching and retreating fingers of the old woman who had ever embraced him.

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